

New York, July 3.—Silver, 85c; lead, 6.90c; spelter, \$11.625; copper, \$26.00@29.00.

Carranza No Longer Defiant Greatest Battles Of The War

FRENCH CAPTURE HEAVY CALIBER BATTERIES AND MORE PRISONERS

Prussian Battalion Surrenders to British—Germans Pounding at La Boisselle Causes English to Lose Portion of Defensive Positions South of Town—Initial Franco-British Rush Halted While Positions Are Consolidated—Six Successive Attacks Launched on Thiaumont Works—French Hold Position by Curtain of Fire.

RUSSIANS CONTINUE TREMENDOUS DRIVE

Berlin, July 4, via London, 4:45 p. m.—Heavy forces have been thrown into allied attacks on the German lines both north and south of the Somme in renewed attempts to advance, the war office announced today, but all the assaults were repulsed with heavy losses.

Petrograd, July 4, via London, 4:50 p. m.—In an attack on the forces of Prince Leopold, the war office announced today, the Russians have broken through two lines of German defenses in the region of Baranovichi. They captured 72 officers, 2,700 men, eleven guns and a number of machine guns.

Berlin, July 4, via London, 4:27 p. m.—A notable victory for the Teutonic forces in Galicia was announced by the war office today. Southeast of Tlumach by a speedy thrust the Russians were forced back on a front of more than 12½ miles to a depth of more than 5 1-4 miles.

Halting after their initial rush the British and French are consolidating their positions, in the field of their new offensive on the western front. Under the German pounding the British, while able to hold the captured town of La Boisselle, lost a portion of the defensive positions south of it.

Further captures of German men and material including two heavy caliber batteries are reported by the French high command. Meanwhile the Germans are keeping up their attacks on Verdun. Six successive assaults were launched last night upon the Thiaumont work, but Paris declares possession of the position was retained.

On the eastern front Petrograd announces a severe defeat for the Austro-German forces southwest of Lutsk.

Teutons Driven Back. Petrograd, July 3, via London, July 4, 7:50 a. m.—An official war statement issued tonight announces that resistance of the Teutonic forces in a battle northwest of Baranovichi was broken and they were driven back to the west.

The statement says: "On the western front southwest of Lake Narotche the Germans last night opened an intense artillery fire which lasted the whole night. On the northern bank of Lake Vichnevskoye, the Germans attempted to approach our trenches but were driven back.

"In the region of Smorgon and north of Krevo we took prisoners and captured machine guns. "Northwest of Baranovichi a battle started after an intense bombardment. We made prisoner fifty officers and 1500 men besides capturing four guns.

"Fighting continues in the region of the lower Lipa. Half way between Dubno and Sokal our troops having broken the enemy's resistance drove him back once more toward the west. In the course of the night we made prisoner eleven officers and 992 men and captured five machine guns."

Paris, July 4, 12:10 p. m.—"The night was quiet north and south of the Somme with the French organizing the conquered positions," says the French official statement issued today.

The Germans made no attempt to interfere with French troops while consolidating the new positions. In addition to the batteries already captured, three more have been taken, two of which were composed of heavy guns. French artillery is proving most destructive. In one dugout which was wrecked by a shell forty corpses were found.

Germans Suffer Enormous Losses. The Germans are said to have suffered enormous losses in the fighting near Herbecourt which the French captured.

At one point between the Avre and the Aisne a French reconnaissance penetrated as far as the support trenches. Heavy fighting continued last night on the Verdun front. The Germans made six successive attacks northwest of Thiaumont work, from which they were driven by the French recently a few hours after they had carried it.

NEW SUBMARINE WAR TO START

Germany Purposes to Begin Unrestricted Undersea Warfare to Harm British Trade.

LARGE NUMBER BOATS

Will Prevent War Munitions From Reaching France and Force Great Britain to Terms.

Copenhagen, July 4, via London, 4:30 p. m.—Referring to the announced abandonment by Great Britain of the Declaration of London, Captain I. Persius, naval expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, declares in that newspaper that the German government purposes again to begin "a new and unrestricted submarine war" in order to force Great Britain to follow the rules of international law.

Captain Persius states that Germany has now such a large number of submarines that they will be able to harm British trade considerably and prevent munitions reaching France.

He proposes that Germany should ask the American government certain questions as to the attitude it intends to adopt.

BERLIN STORY OF BIG FIGHT

Correspondent Describes Opening of Anglo-French Attack on German Lines.

COUNTRY A VAST HELL

Struggle Continues With Enormous Violence—Germans Consider British Gains Small.

Berlin, July 3, 6 p. m., via London, July 4, 2:02 a. m.—The correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, telegraphing on Sunday from German headquarters in France, describes the opening of the Anglo-French attack as follows:

"For seven days and seven nights guns of all calibers, from field to long ship guns, have unceasingly hammered the German positions, sumps and shelters behind, with constantly renewed waves of poison gas. The gas drifted over, mingled with shells which as they burst, threw out corrosive burning fumes.

Country a Vast Hell. "The country between Ypres and Roye was one vast hell during the long period of preparations which was

MEXICAN SOLDIERS TRAVEL WITH THEIR WOMEN WHILE ON DUTY



Mexican soldiers are not parted from their women except when engaged in actual battle. Photo shows Mexican troops with their families traveling in and on top of box cars from point to point as ordered by their commanders.

HOW THE ARMIES ARE LINED UP IN MEXICO



This map indicates the disposition of American and Carranza forces in northern Mexico, as described in late dispatches.

double the length of that which preceded the battle in Champagne last autumn. The only pauses came when sallies were made to determine whether an onslaught was possible. The Germans' first line trenches in many places were completely under a hail of missiles against which the best pioneer work was helpless.

"It came as a relief to the German troops from an almost unbearable strain when the bombardment yesterday ceased and strong columns advanced. These did not attack the whole front but broad sections on either side of the Somme and Andre rivers, from the British northern sector to La Boisselle. Along the second sector from La Boisselle to the Somme the first line trenches were so demolished that they offered no support for their hard pressed occupants and retirement was decided upon and executed. The ruins of Fricourt, Mametz and Curlu, which lay in line with the front trenches had to be abandoned to the enemy who found here relatively his greater success of the day.

War Material Destroyed. "The material left behind in the abandonment of the front trenches was destroyed before retirement. The struggle continues along the whole front with enormous violence and the utmost use of artillery both in recurrent and counter attacks.

"These are the results of the first day of this monstrous combat in which the united forces of England, France and Belgium, with an inexhaustible supply of munitions and cannon from the whole world attempted to breach the German front. The first day's success may be regarded as comparatively small. The loss of a limited territory was expected; but

no sensible person will over-estimate this modest result of the first day's offensive since the abandonment of a bit of trench here and there, a ruined village or a couple of kilometers of territory signifies little in view of the many lines of our position sometimes seven rows deep."

FRENCH DROP BOMBS. London, July 4, 11:50 a. m.—A squadron of French aeroplanes visited Sofia this morning, and dropped bombs on the military buildings there, says a Reuter dispatch from Saloniki.

GEN. FUNSTON BUSY MOBILIZING

National Guardsmen From Gulf of Mexico to Lower California Being Deployed.

San Antonio, Texas, July 4.—General Funston continued today the direction of the mobilization of national guardsmen from the Gulf of Mexico to Lower California. Early morning information reaching him indicated another quiet night along the border.

Army officers were frank in the expression of their skepticism concerning the reports that the administration is planning an early withdrawal of General Pershing's troops. In view of the declaration by General Funston that the chief object in recommending the division of authority along the border was to enable three ranking field officers to organize tactical units, surround themselves with competent staffs and otherwise prepare for possible general operations in Mexico, army officers regard the acceptance of the suggestion by the war department as more indicative of preparation for war than of any yielding to demands for withdrawal.

BRITISH MAKE FURTHER GAINS

Capture Wood and Take Prisoners and War Material in Fierce Fight With Germans.

Many German Battalions Brought Up and Heavy Attacks Made—Small Part of La Boisselle Lost.

London, July 4, 2:10 p. m.—The Germans last night recaptured a small part of La Boisselle which was taken by the British in the new offensive north of the Somme. Further to the south, an official announcement says, the British made some progress, capturing a wood. They took prisoners and war material.

The announcement follows: "The enemy reinforced by many

WILL RULE CANADA



Duke and Duchess of Devonshire.

London has officially announced the appointment of the Duke of Devonshire to succeed the Duke of Connaught as governor general of Canada.

battalions drawn from other parts of the line continues to offer very stubborn resistance to us at all points. During the night there was heavy fighting in the vicinity of La Boisselle. "Our troops fought with great gallantry against heavy attacks by the enemy. The enemy recaptured a small portion of the defenses south of the village. Otherwise the situation in this section is unchanged."

Prussian Battalion Surrenders. British Headquarters in France, July 4, 12:45 p. m., via London, 2 p. m.—An entire battalion of the 186th regiment of Prussian infantry recruited from the upper Rhine, surrendered yesterday to the British near Fricourt. The prisoners numbered twenty officers and six hundred men. The battalion had been assigned for duty only a short time before to replace heavy casualties. The British fire was so heavy and the trench occupied by the Prussians was damaged so badly that the men refused to fight longer. The situation this morning is regarded by the British as satisfactory.

CAUGHT IN ACT OF ENTERING A HOME

John O'Shea, a transient, was placed under arrest this morning by Patrolman Canfield, is being held at the city jail on an open charge. He was caught in the act of entering residence No. 516, West Twentieth street, about 7 a. m.

LIEUTENANT GARR IS NOW A FATHER

A son was born yesterday to Lieutenant and Mrs. Mack Garr, at the home of Mrs. Garr's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Staley, 1563 Robinson avenue. Lieutenant Garr is now on duty with the Sixth cavalry, on the Mexican border and has been advised that he is now a father.

CARRANZA NOTE IN WASHINGTON

Ambassador Arredondo Receives Carranza Reply and Announces Its Tone as Conciliatory.

ISSUES TO DATE

De Facto Government Prefers Direct Negotiations to Mediation—Diplomatic Language Used.

Washington, July 4.—A note to the United States from the de facto government of Mexico reached Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador, here today and probably will be delivered to the state department tomorrow.

Secretary Lansing was told informally of the arrival of the note and of what was understood to be its contents. He seemed highly gratified but would not comment pending its delivery to him.

Mexican Note Conciliatory. The communication is described by persons close to the embassy as being conciliatory in tone and designed to offer the basis of an amicable settlement of the differences between the two governments.

It is in reply to both the last two notes sent to the de facto government by Secretary Lansing and is said to bring the issues between the two governments down to date.

Promises to Restore Order. Promises to restore order in northern Mexico and protect American territory from raids are renewed, with the suggestion that the presence of American troops on Mexican soil is largely responsible for unsettled conditions and that their withdrawal would go far toward eliminating sources of friction and difficulty.

There is said to be no specific renewal of the demands for recall of the Pershing expedition, or threat of attacks, but at the same time the request of Secretary Lansing for a statement of intentions is met by a general discussion of the situation rather than by a direct announcement of purposes.

Carranza Prefers Direct Negotiations. The Mexican government states that it has accepted in principle offers of mediation by American representatives and invites the United States to record its self-respect and suggests that direct negotiations between the two governments should bring more satisfactory results than mediation.

Embassy officials believe General Carranza himself framed the language of the note. It is said to be much more diplomatic in terms and tone than any of the recent Mexican communications.

Mr. Arredondo left the embassy soon after the note arrived, to spend Independence Day holiday at a summer resort. An embassy employee had been directed to give out such information as it was desired to make public before the ambassador could call at the state department.

BROTHERHOODS MISREPRESENTED

Officials of Four Principal Railroad Employees Claim Demand Is Not for Increased Pay.

Spokane, Wash., July 4.—Officials of the four principal railroad employees' brotherhoods made public here today resolutions adopted at a mass meeting held here last night which declared that managers of the railroads of the United States had misrepresented the man before the public at recent conferences in New York City. Speakers at the meeting declared that their chief demand was an eight-hour day and not an increase of wages. Resolutions were also adopted condemning newspapers which the men claim have misrepresented them in the controversy. The employees declared their patriotism to the United States and pledged the organizations of workers to man all trains that may be necessary in event of war.

The meeting was attended by members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Order of Railroad Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen and unorganized switch men.